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The Circulation of The Bulletin

The Bulletin has the largest circulation of any paper in Eastern Connecticut and from three to four times larger than that of any other paper in the state. It is delivered to 2,000 of the 4,053 houses in Norwich and read by ninety-three per cent of the people. It is delivered to over 900 houses in Putnam and Danbury, 1,100, and in all of these places it is considered the local daily.

Eastern Connecticut has forty-nine towns, and the Bulletin is sold in every town and on all of the R. F. D. routes in Eastern Connecticut.

CIRCULATION
1901, average, 4,412
1905, average, 5,920
August 11, 1917, 9,489

TAKE THE BULLETIN ALONG

Readers of The Bulletin leaving the city for vacation trips can have it follow them daily and thus keep in touch with the latest news.

Order through The Bulletin business office.

AMERICA WILL BE THE CHIEF ONE.

The Hon. T. C. Connors in a recent address to his countrymen, he assumes correctly, love liberty and hate oppression and loathe cruelty and massacre, said:

"I claim to know something of American history and of American character. America, it is true, is patient, long suffering, slow to move, a peaceful nation, living and wanting to live in peace with all nations, but the sons and daughters of whom she has opened her hospitable shores and given prosperity and freedom, America was unprepared for war, never has America undertaken any task which she has not had the tenacity and courage to carry through. She can be ruthless and relentless, as well as gentle and patient, and it is my confident prophecy that of all the nations that will hold out to the last hour and to the last breath, liberty and justice, democracy and peace once more are enthroned in men's hearts and the institutions of nations, America will be the chief one."

THE FLYING SQUADRON'S PRESENT AND FUTURE.

Of the proposed 25,000 airmen to be trained for army work in America, 16,000 will be drawn from New England, and 175 is the quota of Connecticut.

The aviation section of the Signal Corps undoubtedly offers the best positions of the service. All aviators and bombardier pilots when they graduate following a training of six months, are commissioned as first lieutenants in the reserve corps of the army, at a base salary of \$1,000 annually when in duty, with additional compensation when in active service at home or abroad. And during tuition, they receive soldiers' pay, rations, and lodging also expense to the schools and training camps.

An appeal to 25,000 graduates of New England institutions of learning from the year 1909 to 1917, inclusive, will be started early in September, and it is expected that there will be a response in excess of the actual requirements.

After the war, probably 20,000 aeroplanes and many dirigible airships will be available for the mammoth commercial fleet of the United States, Canada, Mexico and South America. The young men, now learning, will be the operators of this fleet of airships. The future employment of all entering the air service is almost certain.

THE WORLD-WIDE DELUSION.

A letter from Madame Viebig, one of the most prominent novelists of Germany the present day, printed in the Cologne Gazette in reply to Hall Caine's address to "The Mothers of Germany," which appeared in the London Chronicle, says:

"You are atoned in the delusion that it was Germany who picked the quarrel in this terrible war. German mothers who, like the women of ancient Sparta, with bright eyes sent their sons to the front, and in their eyes raised in revolt. I am a woman, and you must credit me with the same natural logic of woman. That logic tells me that the country which during forty-four years, alone of all the countries in question, had not drawn the sword, the government of which avoided in critical times the appeal to the final abatement in order to obtain the realization of its

visions, did not begin this war."

Madame Viebig seems entirely ignorant of the fact that Germany, in recent years, has had 1888-1889, 1891-1892 and 1905 and 1906 Germany was three times at war with and finally conquered the Arabs and blacks in East Africa. Blacks slaughtered 120,000.

From 1903 to 1907 the Herrero war in German Southwest Africa was the most bitterly contested war between whites and blacks known to the twentieth century. Five thousand German soldiers and 20,000 to 30,000 natives perished.

In 1897 Germany seized Kiaochow because of the murder of two Catholic missionaries and questioned the suzerainty of such an extent that when in 1900 the Chinese Boxers began a war with the world it was primarily because of Germany's acts. The German minister to China was the foreign official against whom the Boxers struck their first blows.

In the Boxer war of 1900 that followed, Germany as the leader of continental Europe, sent Field Marshal von Waldersee as the international commander-in-chief, and waged a Hun like war without quarter.

Germany has been making war for conquest instead of maintaining the peace of the world the past 40 years, and the war for which Germany has been in contemplation all of this time.

The delusion belongs wholly to Germany, not to the world at large.

THE CAT AND A STARLING.

A great yellow Bridgeport cat aroused a neighborhood by killing a starling, and the Telegram of that city ventures to assert that the blame is not with the cat but with the owner, because he never had tamed his pet.

The paper proceeds to say the destruction of birds by cats costs the country a billion dollars a year, but he seems to be unmindful of the fact that the rats and mice destroyed by cats saves the farmer two billions a year, hence the cats still pay their keep.

The cat is also spoken of as a germ carrier, but it is questionable whether any cat carries more germs in her fur than doctors tell us men carry in their whiskers and on filthy paper money in their pockets, or is any more dangerous as a disease carrier.

Now as to starlings: This imported bird was introduced from England to Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1860, and has since been introduced to other parts of the country as a nuisance. They have multiplied so that 20,000 could be spared as well as not.

Under such conditions what is one starling worth?

REVIVAL OF COIN.

The New Bedford Standard thinks it is evidence of fussiness to agitate for a six-cent coin to meet the new trolley car rates, but evidence of good sense to agitate for the resumption of the old half cent for the accommodation of business.

The nickel-and-one-penny-plan is rather awkward, and is likely to call for a large addition of cents to the circulation which may really be avoided by the revival of a three-cent coin larger and better adapted to business than the thin and diminutive silver cent.

In the old days when it was fashionable to reckon profits in cents-and-a-half such a coin as the half cent was necessary, also, when the 12-1-2 cent silver piece minted as a convenient trading coin.

We have grown since those days and do not propose again to do things by halves. Two three-cent pieces would make the change and avoid the pressure upon the nickels and cents now in circulation.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

A skillful workman always makes his job look simple to a bystander.

It takes seventeen languages besides gasoline to run the allied flying machines!

The political method of raking off the velvet doesn't work on examining boards.

The I. W. W.'s since they have so many dictators, naturally gravitate toward the kaiser.

Mexico finds the German spies and plotters dangerous material for any country to tolerate.

Senator Reed cannot help yelping at Hoover like "a houn' dog," but Hoover doesn't mind.

The dove of peace appears every where, at a base salary of \$1,000 annually when in duty, with additional compensation when in active service at home or abroad. And during tuition, they receive soldiers' pay, rations, and lodging also expense to the schools and training camps.

Germany is planning great reforms to be carried into effect after the war. Fritz takes time by the forelock.

Some people will never be happy again because the Lord doesn't assume all responsibility and end the war.

Good firemen and apparatus cannot save a city that builds firetraps and ignores the advice of the underwriters!

The Man on the Corner says: "A sir ambitious to change her name should at first learn to make good bread."

A cook gets \$30 a month in the army and Uncle Sam wants 1,000 of them. That is better than a sharpshooter.

"Double rations to couples on their honeymoon" is a German way of disclosing their rations are not what they should be.

The editor of the Detroit Free Press says the mention of a balanced ration makes him think of dried apples and popcorn.

The Kaiser promised victory in four months at the start and at the end of 26 months of war he predicts peace in three months more!

Japan has two million seasoned troops ready for service; Russia has ten million under arms, and Uncle Sam has ten million to draw from; and the entire have twelve million in the field. There is no lack of man power.

HOME-READING COURSE FOR CITIZEN SOLDIERS

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LESSON NO. 5.

First Days in Camp.

(Preceding Lessons: 1. Your Post of Honor; 2. Making Good in the Army; 3. Nine Soldierly Qualities; 4. Getting Ready for Camp.)

When the time comes for you to enter the army, you will be instructed to report at some convenient place in your own neighborhood. The exact instructions will be given later. As quickly thereafter as proper arrangements can be made, you and the other men who are assigned to report to the same officer will be transported to the training camp or cantonment, as it is sometimes called.

There will be nearly forty thousand men in each cantonment. The task of preparing for your arrival is enormous. Each cantonment will require 25,000,000 feet of lumber, 7,500 doors, 3,000 window sashes, 4,000 cases of Portland cement and 5,000 yards of broken stone. The water supply of a cantonment will be 2,500,000 gallons a day. It will have its own sewerage system, fire department, bakeries, ice plants, and hospitals will even require a gigantic steam heating plant. Sixteen cities, each with a population of 40,000, will be in the cantonment.

In spite of the best efforts, it is possible that some of the details may remain unfinished at the beginning of your camp life. There will be a certain amount of bustle and apparent confusion on the surface. Bear in mind that underneath it all lies a well-planned and well-organized scheme for the comfort and convenience of the soldier.

You are naturally interested in the first few days of the camp life of a soldier. The description which follows will help you in forming this idea. However, there will be many changes as you go along in your training.

As the men in the national army, their training will be more strenuous than that of soldiers in peace. You will find there is plenty of hard work ahead of you. The average energetic young American will be glad of it.

The soldier arises for the day usually at about 6 o'clock, a little earlier in the summer and a little later in the winter. The buglers sound the call known as reveille. The men dress and fall in.

The first experiences of military drill will probably consist of "setting up" exercises, which ordinarily occur during the first few minutes of the day. They consist of certain movements of the head, arms, trunk and legs which are performed not merely to develop your muscles but also to increase your skill, grace, self-control and self-reliance in the game of war. They will also put you into the right frame of mind for a vigorous day's work.

In the mornings when the bugle rings out the reveille and you crawl out of your bunk reluctantly, possibly tired and sore from the previous day's work, you will find yourself wonderfully refreshed and cheered up by a few minutes' vigorous setting-up exercises.

Two kinsmen of Robert Louis Stevenson have just received honors. His biographer, Mr. Graham Fairfoul, has written a book on the great pleasure of his many friends who are proud of his work for education, as well as of his literary achievements.

Col. Arthur M. Balfour, who has received the D. S. O., is a cousin of Stevenson, and grandson of Col. John Balfour, a notable event in the place full of "R. L. S." memories. Stevenson's name is spelled "Lewis" till his early childhood.

A very worthy little effort that explosion of energy which Mr. Balfour heard at Walton Heath—by comparison with what nature can do in this direction, a popgun affair which called to the 9 o'clock service an hour before "All clear" was signalled.

Powells, now placed on the market from Lochmaben, is a cousin of the greater culinary merit in the vend of Lochmaben—the ancient home of the Bruce—said to have been brought from France by Queen of Scots. Unluckily for her, this delicate salmonid hering became not to be a pattern though it occurs in some English lakes as well as in Sweden and Western Prussia.

Prussia. The young man, however, has long been settled in vendence circles, for the two sexes swim in separate schools, each of which is known for vendence—which must be netted.

CANNING LESSONS

VEGETABLES CANNED AT HOME.

Can Them Now—The U. S. Department of Agriculture Advises How to Do It.

Wash your jars; wash rubbers; test rubbers for quality.

Set empty jars and rubbers in pan of water to heat and keep hot.

Fill washbottle to cover jars two inches with water.

Heat water in washbottle.

Use only fresh sound vegetables.

Place in a colander, blanch by setting in a vessel of boiling water for ten minutes for beans, one and one-half minutes for tomatoes, and five minutes for sweet corn and beets.

Remove a plunge quickly into cold, clean water.

Remove and pack immediately into hot jars.

Add hot water and seasoning.

Place rubbers and tops of jars in position, not tight.

Place jars on false bottom of washbottle.

Submerge jars two inches.

Boil water hard for 120 minutes for beans, 22 minutes for tomatoes, 180 minutes for sweet corn, and 90 minutes for beets.

Start counting when water begins to boil.

Remove jars.

Tighten covers.

Invert jars to cool and examine for leaks.

If leaks are found, change rubbers and boil again for ten minutes.

Store in cool, dry place.

Meriden. The Meriden ambulance company, formed by the purchase of a department of the army and composed of 100 men here and 50 from New Britain and Middletown, has been ordered to a specified camp for training. At the time enlistments were taken the men were in the army service.

Watch their effect on yourself and you will see why they play so highly regarded by the most experienced soldiers of the army. It will be only a short time until you look upon early morning setting-up drills as one of the pleasantest features of your day.

Then comes "washing up" and breakfast. Usually breakfast is followed by a half hour for cleaning the barracks and bunks and putting clothing and bedding in order. Frequently the company commander will inspect the barracks immediately afterwards to make sure that every man has attended to his part of the work. There is then often a short period of rest.

The remaining two or three hours of the morning are likely to be spent in drill, in setting-up exercises and later in "extended order" also. These terms will be explained in another part of this course. As you advance, the drills will become more and more interesting. During the drill there are numerous rest periods.

In most camps guard mounting comes about noon. This consists of relieving the men who have been guarding the camp during the morning. "This duty to new men. Each soldier mounts guard not often than once a week after guard mounting and goes to dinner, which comes at twelve o'clock. At least one hour is always allowed for dinner and rest.

During the afternoon the work is likely to be carried out to include additional setting-up exercises and other drills, target practice, bayonet exercises, and later more advanced drilling. About 6 o'clock comes the evening parade and "retreat" when the flag is lowered or furled for the night.

The evening parade is a very important ceremony. It is designed to deepen each soldier's love and respect for the flag which he serves; it is always impressive. After the flag is lowered, it is carefully folded and escorted by a guard to headquarters, where it is kept until the next morning, when it is again raised.

Supper comes between five and six o'clock, and is usually followed by a short rest. After supper there will be many opportunities for a variety of healthful amusements—sports, music, reading, etc.

As later, prescribed. Taps are sounded by ten o'clock. This is the signal for the men to retire to their quarters and sleep.

This is only a sample of a day in camp. On some days your company will go off on "drills." After a time there may be longer marches when you will carry your shelter tents with you and will make your own camp.

These marches are very interesting and will be especially so if you will learn the soldier's art of adaptability. The marches are very interesting and will be especially so if you will learn the soldier's art of adaptability.

Your officers will ask you to do nothing but what you are told. They will ask you to do nothing but what you are told. They will ask you to do nothing but what you are told.

Throwing stones at other people's houses is seldom appreciated. Moreover, so many of our soldiers are now houses themselves, that the primal law of self-protection warns us against endangering our own, by inviting a bombardment of them in reprisal.

Therefore most of us try to keep our houses as safe as possible. We are often shut out our lips tight and hold them so, rather than say the hard words of the Bruce—said to have been brought from France by Queen of Scots. Unluckily for her, this delicate salmonid hering became not to be a pattern though it occurs in some English lakes as well as in Sweden and Western Prussia.

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ARE WE CHAMPION WASTRELS?

(Written Specially for The Bulletin.)

That was rather sharp talk of Secretary Vrooman the other day when he called the farmers of this country "wastrels."

"A wastrel" is something more than a mere spendthrift. The latter, as the word implies, wastes his money, but he who throws away in reckless and foolish spending the substance which some better man has saved, and which he may have inherited or received, but also fails to save, that which he has, is a wastrel.

Spending money in this way is a waste of the nation's wealth. The wastrel wastes not only substance but opportunity.

There was enough wasting on two of his fields to keep a cow. Cow properly cultivated, will give milk, properly managed, will yield cream and butter. There is a ready sale for all three.

Farmer Blank is very far from being a spendthrift. Indeed, he is reputed to be almost a miser with his pennies.

But he is or is he not a wastrel in his haying?

I have heard of a big dairyman who is selling a part of his skim milk to a hotel, and the rest to the great city. He is throwing the rest away. Each hundred pounds would make about fifteen hundred pounds of butter. The food experts tell us, after analysis and actual feeding experiment, that a pound of butter is worth, for food, quite as much as a pound of any milk product. But one of them is a bit out of the way, and was not watched daily. Result, the woodchucks got into it and practically ruined it.

Now, farmers, under present demand and at present prices, are too expensive a ration to feed wild woodchucks.

"Men culpa, men culpa!" It was my fault, and I played the wastrel's part. What special form of dumb foolishness have you done this season. To earn you a share in the derogatory title?

Through no fault of ours but because of the monstrous and inhuman barbarity of a Prussianized Germany, we are engaged in a life and death struggle in defense of our own independence, and of the liberties of the world. We are fighting the most gigantic, the most thoroughly organized and the most unscrupulous military despotism which ever sought to bring the whole world under its merciless heel.

We are fighting to win, because, if we don't win, we will necessarily fall under the domination of a Prussianized Germany, which will make short work of public liberty and individual freedom. To win, we must have in abundance, and we must have it now.

At the present time and in the existing emergency, every kernel of grain, every ounce of food, every penny wasted or lost or neglected is a robbery of civilization—a treason to the holy cause of freedom—a crime against our own children, whose future is now endangered as never before.

Economy, thrift, saving of wastes—these must be our watchwords and our motto of life.

I read of big hotels which are asking their patrons to go without meat, and every week almost, bring along similar lines. We can substitute peanut butter whenever possible.

We can substitute cheese and fish and beans and every week almost, bring along similar lines. We can substitute corn meal for flour in many cases, and raise our own corn to make it cheaper.

When I was a boy half the bread of this whole countryside was "rye-bread" made up of home-grown rye and home-grown corn. With wheat flour at \$15 or \$16 a barrel, a return to the home-baked bread of our fathers is not a hardship, but simply a bit of common sense.

I say nothing about the conservation of waste fruits, etc., by canning, for the land is full of canning experts, and every week almost, bring along similar lines. We can substitute corn meal for flour in many cases, and raise our own corn to make it cheaper.

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